

Plan of Coal Wage Parley Is Agreed On

Continued from page 1

gentlemen at their word, and the mine workers are willing to meet them and make a scale, and I am mortified to think that they have come to this conference and denied and refused to accept your proposal, Mr. Secretary.

"Ye gods, is there no good faith left in them. Are the mine workers everlastingly to be the victims of bad faith upon the part of the people with whom they have to deal? We came in all good faith, honestly and openly endeavoring to reconcile the difference among the mine workers, the operators and the government.

Operators' Good Faith Questioned
"You proposed and we accepted your proposal, not because we felt that it was the best arrangement, but having in mind the public had been told for

weeks by the operators that the operators wanted this arrangement. Now we are met with a refusal to accept this proposal. Words fail to express the feelings of the mine workers. We accept the proposal offered by you as the basis for working out an arrangement."

"The charge of bad faith comes with bad grace from the mine workers at this time, with the country tied up absolutely by the strike, and when the government says the mine workers have violated the agreement they have entered into," retorted Mr. Lukens.

"I deny that statement and challenge the truth of your assertion," shouted Mr. Lewis, jumping to his feet and turning to face the operator.

"Let us have the facts," shouted a dozen voices. "Let's have them. Bring them in."

Secretary Wilson rapped for order and the conference again became quiet.

Course of Operators Defended
Mr. Lukens, obtaining the floor again, said Mr. Lewis realized it was one thing to make a contract for one district and field and another to make a contract for the entire country through an unwieldy body of the sort proposed.

"If you undertake to do that in one body," said he, "the people of the United States would freeze to death before you finished. That statement is

intended to beloud the issue and fool the public and make the operators appear at fault. The operators are acting in the utmost good faith and have acted that way right through the entire proposition. That fact is shown by the fact that the government acted with them throughout."

Secretary Green of the mine workers recited some of the history of the negotiations preceding this conference, and said the mine workers had then been "ready to sit down without reservations, qualifications or conditions and negotiate an agreement for the central competitive coal fields."

"The operators' answer," he continued, "was a refusal. They qualified their position by saying the country faced a strike and they could not negotiate unless the strike order was withdrawn. This morning, again, we have listened to a refusal to respond to your request, Mr. Secretary. How long is this to continue? How long are the mine workers to be placed in the position of accepting every requirement of the government and these men take the position of refusing to do a thing?"

Declares Limit Is Reached

"There are two sides to this question, and the limit has been reached. It is unfair for one side to continually be compelled by coercion and, if you please, by force and moral pressure, to accept every requirement of the government while the men on the other side repeatedly refuse to accept every suggestion that is made. I want to

say, Mr. Secretary, this position cannot be maintained. The responsibility will be placed fairly and squarely where it belongs."

Mr. Green said every mine worker secretary's opinion and judgment, but when he opposed the strike demands he was opposing an effort on the part of the workers to get a decent living wage and to enable them to maintain the American standard of living.

Mr. Green said the average family budget of the miners was between \$300 and \$1,200 a year.

"I take exception," he said, "Mr. Secretary, to your statement that the demands of the miners are impossible. Let's not prejudice our case before we get into the details of the strike. Let's not prejudice our case before we get into the details of the strike. Let's not prejudice our case before we get into the details of the strike."

Contract Violations Alleged
C. M. Clark, of the Central Pennsylvania field, outlined why he felt a general committee could not successfully attack the present problem. He accused the unions in his district with bad faith in striking Nov. 1 when they were not directly involved in the controversy.

P. H. Penna, speaking for the central field, said he was sorry to see the spirit of criminality and recrimination crop out. "When the coal operators get beyond the pale of the law I want to see them prosecuted," he declared. "That's what we want. I don't object to it or make any complaint."

Mr. Penna said the question of fixing the central competitive scale first or fixing all at the same time was an old one, but that the latter method was too unwieldy and complicated. He said the operators still were willing to negotiate and leave disputed points to arbitration. When Mr. Lewis, sitting a few seats away sneered audibly, he added, "and we mean what we say."

F. H. Taylor, of the National Coal Operators' Association, said he did not wish to sit in a conference "throwing mud from one side to the other." He said Mr. Wilson had made three distinct proposals for settling the strike and since one was unacceptable, another, that of first negotiating the central scale, be adopted, although the first would be of greater advantage to the outlying operators.

Wilson Plan Not Mandatory

Secretary Wilson made it clear that he had proposed the general committee plan in the belief that it would be the quickest way of reaching a settlement and insuring a return to work of the miners. "Mr. Taylor said he did not know when the miners in each of the fields would return to work, and I don't know if any of the miners or operators know when they will return to work, and if they don't return to work they will not be producing the coal necessary to the industrial and social welfare of the people of the United States."

Mr. Penna, after arguing against the use of the general committee plan, said the central competitive field operators were ready to negotiate with the men representing those fields. In reply to a question from Mr. Green, he said the national coal association, which has offices here, had no authority to deal with labor questions. Mr. Lewis suggests that recently that association put out a public statement saying wage increases for miners would mean billions out of the pockets of the public, and wanted to know if this was not mixing in labor matters. Mr. Lewis asked the question with a smile that implied his question was the answer itself, and Mr. Penna, shaking his head in anger and raising his voice to a higher pitch, replied with emphasis, "I say, Mr. Lewis, that they do not deal with labor matters."

Lewis Reiterates His Protest

Mr. Lewis let it go at that, and sat down and fists were put back in pockets again. In a moment he was on his feet again. He told how the miners have been ready to negotiate at all times with the operators without reservations.

"We have issued that statement from the headquarters all through the long days of this controversy. Now we find ourselves again put in the position and again given a course of action that suits some one else. But we agree, Mr. Secretary, we agree."

"But in God's name I want to say that we are getting tired of asking that 400,000 human souls be given bread and are given a stone. We have been told about the law and about property rights, and if we can get before some court that will consider the human element, and if we can get there by going into the central competitive field conference we'll go."

"But I want to call your attention to what in our judgment is a violation of law, and then I want to ask you whether the law is to be enforced."

Mr. Lewis read the telegram from Alabama reciting that miners had been refused work, their union buttons demanded, and that the operators in a meeting Wednesday may have conspired to effect these results. He said the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had adopted somewhat similar tactics, and that in the New River field of West Virginia the men have been intimidated and told when they returned to work the union no longer could speak for them, but that they will be dealt with in the future as individuals, and whatever conditions the operators seek to impose will be so imposed.

Violation of Lever Act Charged

"I wonder," he continued, "whether these operators are violating the Lever act which the honorable court ruled upon so effectively, and I wonder if this great beloved government of ours is going to be fair with the workers and give protection and enforce its provisions against the operators who set that law aside."

"Armed terror exists in the Guyon Valley in West Virginia. They have gone back to the feudal system, to strangle and throttle the rights of citizens. Armed guards armed with Winchester and side arms march up and down the valley, boasting and coercing men who only desire to articulate their wants. Men beaten almost to death have been taken before the Governor of West Virginia, and yet our voice is too feeble to secure redress and the laws of the United States are violated with impunity."

The same condition to some extent exists, Mr. Lewis said, in the Tug River valley, the Pocahontas field, the Windy Gulf field in West Virginia, the Clinch River field in Virginia, in the Big Sandy in Kentucky and in New Mexico and parts of Alabama and central Pennsylvania.

Situation Declared Un-American

"I submit," he said, "that it is un-American, and that a government that permits it is not doing its duty by its people."

"Yes, we uphold the majesty of the law. We have given a demonstration of that fact. We were haled into court and told by its mandate to do this, and so we went into our Garden of Gethsemane and in our agony we arrived at our decision, and I say now that this condition cannot longer endure and that ambition cannot be stifled. I say the march of gunmen up and down those valleys has to be stopped. I say that the discharge of men reporting for work must be stopped. I expect my government to stop it. The mine workers are citizens, and law-abiding citizens."

"We expect relief. We expect a fair deal, and that all will be treated equally before the law. Yes, we will go into conference with the central competitive field operators. Yes, we will go anywhere relief will be assured. We will go without reservations now, as before, but in so doing we are going to get that consideration that is due a

man free born and fit to stand up before God and man and pray for relief."

Arrest of Miners' Leaders Predicted

U. S. Agents Said To Be Gathering Evidence of Plot to Disobey Writ

Special Correspondence

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—Evidence of reported violations of the temporary injunction issued by Judge A. B. Anderson, of the United States District Court, forbidding any conspiracy to reduce the production of coal, is being gathered by agents of the government, and it is regarded as not improbable that arrests will be made in the next day or two on charges of contempt of court.

It is declared information has been received to the effect that local miners' unions have adopted resolutions not to return to work, that some of the meetings have been attended by leaders who were defendants in the complaint filed by the government, and that petitions are being circulated among the miners for signatures to an agreement not to return to work.

While it is said an individual miner may return to work or not as he pleases, so far as the injunction is concerned, it is a violation of the injunction for two or more miners to agree not to return to work, because that would constitute a conspiracy to violate the Lever act. In like manner, it is said, circulation of a petition, the signers of which agree not to return to work, is a violation of the injunction. The officials of the United Mine Workers of America complied with the mandatory injunction of Judge A. B. Anderson by canceling the strike order, but it is understood that most of the district presidents did not send in any request or instructions that the miners return to work.

Some of the district presidents said they would advise the unions in their jurisdiction of what had been done by

Illinois Miners Draw \$8,000,000 Back Pay

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 15.—Illinois soft coal miners to-day received their pay envelopes for two weeks' work ended November 1, held back by operators under their wage rules.

Operators here estimated the money paid to the mine workers for the half month period, when production was speeded up in anticipation of the mine tie-up, would approximate \$8,000,000. They reached this figure by multiplying the total estimated tonnage for the two weeks, amounting to 4,000,000 tons, by \$2, said to be a basic average of the cost a ton paid into the pockets of the miners, including diggers, day men and all other union mine workers. The highest pay for a digger employed by the Springfield district coal mining companies for the two weeks was \$188.45 net. Three men earned more than \$160, and the pay ranged to a point below \$100.

It would not advise them as to whether they should return to work. Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district, took that position.

Week of Strike Brings Low Coal Output Mark

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The soft coal output for the week ended November 8, the first week of the strike, was 3,477,000 tons, the lowest recorded in many years, according to the report today of the United States Geological Survey. Production was approximately 25 per cent of the average for the four weeks ended October 25, in which the highest rate for the year was attained. The lowest output was that of November 1, the first day of the strike. For the remainder of the week the daily average output was 54 per cent greater than that of November 1.

West Virginia Miners "Strike" Again; Force Is 50% of Normal

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Several hundred miners employed in two

large mines near Clothier quit work today when a delegation of striking miners from Midlin, a nearby camp, appeared and urged them to "strike."

Despite the prediction of union leaders that men would return to work to-day, it became known that other unauthorized strikes were in progress at Ramage, Milburn and Blair, and no less than fifteen mines were closed.

Reports reaching the office of the Kanawha coal operators' association were to the effect that less than 50 per cent of the mines were in operation and at most of the mines the working force was far below normal.

Coal Shortage Closes Kansas City Plants; Car Service Menaced

Special Correspondence

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—The coal shortage in Kansas City assumed an alarming situation to-day. Manufacturing plants are seriously affected. Peet Brothers Soap Company, employing 500 men and women, closed to-day because of lack of coal. N. N. Dalton, the superintendent, announced.

The Honner Portland Cement Company, employing 200 persons, closed last night for the same reason, according to Henry McGraw, manager. "The closing of these plants is only a forecast of what is going to happen next week," W. M. Corbett, chairman of the subregional committee, said "unless more coal is forthcoming."

The Kansas City Light and Power Company were refused coal to-day by the regional committee. That means, it was said, that both companies probably will have to curtail their operations shortly until the situation is relieved.

N. J. Vote Badly Split Republican Legislative Majority Given as 30,894

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Figures compiled by Secretary of State Martin on the recent state election from county board of canvassers, while as yet unofficial, show, although Senator Edward J. Edwards, Democrat, was elected governor over Newton A. K. Bugbee, his Republican opponent, by

14,614 plurality, a Republican legislature was elected by 30,894.

Although electing their governor, the Democrats carried only four counties on the legislative tickets, the county majorities being as follows: Essex, 3,511; Hudson, 20,653; Hunterdon, 726; and Warren 1,555.

Mayor Hylan Asked to Retain Judge Norris

Women Democrats, Republicans and Non-Partisans Urge Permanent Appointment

"Who made Judge Norris?" took its place among the eternal questions yesterday, when Republicans, Democrats and various women's clubs all claimed credit for the appointment of Mrs. Jean Norris, the first woman judge in New York State.

The women present at the testimonial luncheon to Judge Norris at the Women's City Club, Republicans, Democrats and non-partisans alike, want her to stay made and joined in a resolution addressed to Mayor Hylan, to this effect:

"Resolved, That we members of the Women Lawyers' Association, irrespective of politics, request Mayor Hylan to make permanent the appointment of Mrs. Norris to the bench of New York City."

The Women's Press Club, the American Woman's Civil Service League and the New York City branch of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women have made similar requests of the Mayor, and other women's clubs are expected to adopt the resolution before the thirty days of Mrs. Norris's term are ended.

Miss Bertha Rembaum, who was defeated for a similar position in the last election, and who addressed Judge Norris as her "consolation prize," Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, George Olvany, co-leader with Mrs. Norris in the Tenth Assembly District of Tammany Hall; William Harmon Black, Judge Isaac Russell, Judge Robert L. Luce and Marion Gold Lewis also spoke. A gavel was presented to Judge Norris.

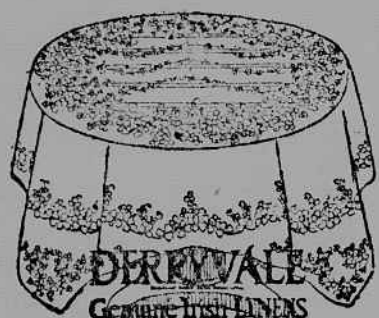
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Per Dozen.....	\$9.75, \$12.00, \$15.75, \$17.25
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Chinese.....	9.0x12.0.....	\$345	Arak.....	17.5x10.2.....	\$485
Ghorovan.....	13.4x9.6.....	\$350	Savalan.....	15.2x11.0.....	\$495
Amritzer.....	12.0x9.9.....	\$350	Afghan.....	15.9x10.11.....	\$495
Chinese.....	14.0x12.0.....	\$325	Sarouk.....	12.7x9.11.....	\$675
Persian.....	14.3x10.4.....	\$395	Mahal.....	18.10x13.3.....	\$675
Candahar.....	14.10x8.0.....	\$395	Turkish Kerman.....	27.0x13.0.....	\$650
Indo-Chinese.....	13.8x9.9.....	\$395	Chinese.....	17.0x12.9.....	\$675
Laristan.....	13.8x9.9.....	\$395	Mahal.....	25.0x14.0.....	\$675

"Hearth" and "Throw" Chinese Rugs

Approximate Sizes

Size 2.7x1.7.....	\$16.50	Size 4.0x2.0.....	\$25.00
Size 4.6x2.6.....	\$37.50	Size 5.0x3.0.....	\$57.50
Size 6.0x3.0.....	\$65.00	Size 6.0x4.0.....	\$75.00

Fifth Floor.

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A large selection of effective designs in square mesh Filet Net Curtains with borders and plain figured centres, trimmed with lace edge; 2½ yards long.

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Fifth Floor.

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